Grover Cleveland Again President of the United States.

- Wielent Snow-Storm Marred Somewha a Magnificent Demonstration in Honor of the New Executive.

WASHINGTON, March 4.-Grover Cleveland of New York, thrice nominated for presiden of the United States and twice elected was suc cessfully inducted into that high office for his second term, with all appropriate ceremo test occasion was greater than the first. Had the atmospheric conditions been anything like instead of being as bad as could posssibly be there would probably have been 60,0000 meen, and a number of ladies, marching or riding in the parade, as against 25,000 in 1885. They were all here waiting to fall in line, but at the last moment many of the organizations were compeled to desigt from participation. Nevertheless, the occasion was made memora severnors of eleven great states. New York ew Jorsey. Connecticut and Massachusetts in the north and east; of Pennsylvania and Mary land, among the Middle states; of Georgia North and South Carolina and Louisiana in the ath, and of Wisconsin in the far west, par cicipated in the national ceremonies and there

More interesting and significant even than this, perhaps, in the eyes of other nations and the historian, were the manifestation of the marvellous growth of the country in population and power, and the fact that this momentous and and dried formula, every step of which planned and publicly announced beforehand and without noticeable sisteriance of public interests or

the creation of any excitement except that engineers and the influx of 200,000 or 300,000 sightseers into the capital. The order of prospecing was almost identically the same as four years ago, with the action of the chief par ticipants reversed, and it differed very little except in the extent of the demonstration, from

There are four great leading features of in naturation day: the closing hours of congress Take which so much law-making and history are Sequently crowded; the ride of the retiring president and the president and vice-president-elect, with their military escort from the White House to the capitol to lay down and cake op the reins of power respectively; the guggant of the returning procession and review after the coremonies of inauguration are over. and the inauguration ball at night. Since basat old John Adams, gripsack in hand said out of the White House in the early morning dawn of March 4, 1801, to avoid extending to his hatred rival. Thomas Jeffer sen, the hospitalities of the executive mansion. there has been no break in the uniform courtes extended every four or eight years by the rewiring chief to his successor, unless there be excepted the personal misunderstanding which se belween President Andrew Johnson and Cen. Grant in the last days of the former's ad-Brigid formality. In this year of grace, courtesy between the out-going and incoming powers has reigned supreme, as witness the banquets given by the senate without distinction of party 20 Vice-President Morton and Secretary Carliste, the reception tendered by Vice-President Morton to Vice-President Sevenson, and the marked civilities exchanged Detween Presidents Harrison and Cleve land. "I desire the ideas of President Harricarried out as to my conveyance to the wangurai ceremonies." wrote Mr. Cleveland. Deine, and that is that I ride in his carriage, as and in mine on the 4th of March, 1889." And to it was. All the ceremonial calls and the

active a them with a cheerful alacrity indica-

five of six ost cordial friendship. The scene along the line of march was such as no city but Washington and no street but its troad, well-paved Pennsylvania avenue liming the thoroughfare was somewhat marred er whenvy fall of snow which drove many to ek shelter who would otherwise gladly have swelled the throng. Public and private stands ere 3od along the line of march from the capito to a point beyond the White House had an estimated seating capacity of 60,000 persons. And every one of them was crowded. Every foot of standing room along the route of the procession, fully two miles in length, was occupied windows commanding a view of the parad brought fabulous prices and advantageou scats on the public stands commanded prices ranging from 5 up and down. The main stand from which President Cleveland reviewed the mrade was in front of the White House. It was 150 feet long and quite deep and had a com-fortable seating capacity for 1,100 pering stand erected on the same site for the in-auguration of President Harrison. It was electrated with effective taste. In the center draped and surmounted by the arms of the United States. On the extreme right was the cont of arms of New York (Mr. Cleveland's state). On the extreme left was the cont-ofwms of Illinois (Vice-President Stevenson state), and between them were displayed the hirteen original states. Above each of these Insignia was a banner bearing the name of the out and his cabinet who surrounded him and folding chairs were supplied for the diplo-matic corps, whe were arranged immediately behind him. On either side were seats for sena-cors, members of the house of representatives and specially invited guests. The nearest trand to that of the press of the press. reporters of the press. It had a seating canittee numbered a little over 2,000. The in with stands. The principal one extended along the entire front of the building along Persylvania avenue, and had a capacity for senting several thousand people. This can are occupied chiefly by the department employes and their families.

Let the position most sought after in connection with the treasury building was the stand on Ritteenth street, which commanded an unestructed wiew of the avenue all the way to s on the line of march, and on every

roluntary exclamation which arose to thou-made of lips as the morning opened with a ebing as they fell in great, soft flakes.

Blug as they fell, but which, driven by the

drendered umbrellas a useless protection. of the proceedings as the escort retiring and elected presidents to the capitol presented a wintry appear-ance muffled in their snow-covered overcoats, the guns of the artillery covered with tarthe exceets were nearly all under umbrellas resed ones were eagerly sought. The admiort to a minimum, and while there noe of moisture there was no mud. made the inaugural stand on the main retico of the building, potwithstanding its of red, white and blue bunting, look as

ther available point, stands were erected to

and uncomfortable as a lonely seaarilion with a nasty northeaster proc. The gray stone walls of the
sional library opposite were outin misty shadows, and the
house inclosing the statue of
Washington on the eastern plaza 100
smyshe stand was desolate, and at 10
forlorn of even the enterprising camera

men actir keeping the platform clear of in order that those persons who might the hardihood to brave the storm and in the inaugural ceremony proper a mot be competed to rest their feet hiper of wet slush. It was announced by

in the new president. and a few other persons of official or social prominence during the performance of the ceremonies. Underneath the roof of the portico leading to the platform were piles of chairs safely stowed away from the storm and ready to be put in place at the shortest possible time fore their occupancy

The proceedings at the capitol followed a pre scribed programme, issued by the committee of arrangements, as follows: The east doors of the senate wing were opened at 10 a. m. to those entitled to admission.

The doors of the senate chamber were opened

at 11 a. m. to those entitled to admission, as

The president and president-elect, who ensenate wing by the bronze doors in the east front, each accompanied by a member of the committee of arrangements. The president went directly to the president's room and the president-elect to the vice-president's where they remained until they entered the senate chamber. Having been introduced by the committee of arrangements, they took the seats reserved for them in

front of the presiding officer, the committee of arrangements occupying seats on their left. The vice-president elect was accompanied to the capitol by a member of the committe of arrangements and proceeded to the vice-president's room, where he remained until he entered the senate chamber to take the oath of office, administered to him by the vice-presi-

The diplomatte corps assembled in the marble room and proceeded in a body, at 11:15 cupied seats on the right of the chair. The chief-justice, the associate justices and the ex-associate justices of the supreme court occupied seats on the right of the chair. The supreme court entered the senate chamber a few minutes before the president.

Heads of the departments, the major-general of the army commanding, the admiral of the navy and officers of the army and navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of congress. occupied seats on the left of the chair. Governors of states, ex-senators of the United States, judges of the court of claims and of the supreme court of the District and the commissioners of the District, occupied seats east of

Members of the house of representatives entered the senate chamber by the main entrance at 11:50 a. m., and occupied seats on the right of the chair next to the diplomatic corps. After the organization of the senate, under the call of extra session was completed by the swearing in of the members-elect, those as-

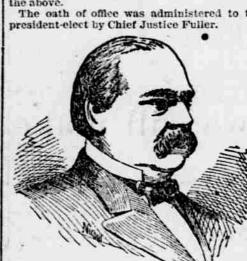
sembled in the senate chamber proceeded through the rotunda to the platform on the central portice of the capitol. On reaching the porties the president and president elect took the seats reserved for them, the chief justice on the right and a sergeant-at-arms of the senate on their left. The committee of arrangements occupied seats next to the president and president-elect.

The ex-vice-president and associate justices of the supreme court, the vice-president, secretary and members of the senate occupied seats on the right.

The diplomatic corps occupied the seats on the left of the president. Heads of the departments, the major-general of the army commanding, the the admiral of the navy and the officers of the army and navy who by name have

received the thanks of congress, governors of states and ex-members of the senate took seats west of the president. The members and members-elect of the house occupied seats reserved for them in the rear of

The oath of office was administered to the president-elect by Chief Justice Fuller.



President Grover Cleveland The Inaugural Address. Mr. Cleveland delivered his inaugural

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In accordance with the mandate of the people of my country I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service. I am sure my gratitude can make no better re-turn than the pledge I now give before God and

turn than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government.

While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behoves us to constantly watch for

needlessness of those laws governing our na-ional health, which we can no more evade than numan life can escape the laws of God and na-

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficient purposes of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship: and the danger of deprecation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative caution. incentive to prompt and conservative caution In dealing with our present embarrassing situation, as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust the differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgments

from intolerance or passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and un-vexed by selfish interests. I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government is concerned, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when

with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us, not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the government special and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the 'duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of republican institutions and the constant peril of our government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of willy craft the plan to rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stiffes the spirit of true Americanism and stupefies every enpobling trait of American citizenship. Americanism and stupefies every en-g trait of American citizenship.

nobling trait of American citizenship.

The lessons of paternaiism ought to be unlearned, and the better lesson taught that while they patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its support does not include the support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and

rul recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and
generous impulse to aid those disabled in their
country's defense.

Every thoughtful man must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard
frugality and economy as virtues which we may
safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea resuits in the waste of the people's money by
their chosen servants, and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our
countrymes.

countrymes.

Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen, and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and goods overnment that public expenditure should be

limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil-service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed, or who hope for the elevation of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests formed for the parpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor forced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor
should the people to be served lose the benefit
of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations
and combinations constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they
are unnatural and opposed to our American
sense of fairness. To the extent that they can
be reached and restrained by federal power,
the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

Loyalty to the principles upon which our
government rests positively demands that
the equality before the law which it
guarantees to every citizen should be guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever

found, and unimputred by race or color, it ap-peals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

Our relations with the Indians located within our border impose upon us responsibilities we can not escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education to self-supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended expires wards, they showld be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards

from every influence or temptation that their advancement.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their promises, not less than by the command of the masters, to devote themselves unremittingly

this service.

While there should be no surrender of princi-While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people, we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident to our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and miscontreasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth

for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent towhich judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxation power; and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citi-zens, by discrediting an abject independence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate these elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been expecially set before us only by the work in especially set before us only by the most sin-eere, harmonious and disinterested effect. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault and neglect we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting ac-The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States,

defend the constitution of the United States, not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall, to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the states and the people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me, mindful of my weakness. I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear un-aided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patri-otic men who will stand at my side in cabinet aces or will represent the people in their leg-

slative halfs.

I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous, and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval. Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people: and I know He will not turn from us now le; and I know He will not turn from us now we humbly seek His powerful aid.

On the conclusion of the ceremonies the memers of the senate, preceded by the sergeant-at rms, vice-president and the secretary, returned o the senate chamber and the president, ac led by the committee of arrangements. ded to the executive mans

The Inaugural Ball. By long custom the inaugural ball has grow monies of inauguration day as the inaugural ddress. It is the quadriennial tribute paid by ntermissions in the series of inaugural balls to mmemorate the accession of a newly-elected resident since the days of Madison, and that

overs a period of eighty-four years. Mr. E. B. Hay, chairman of the committee or naugural ball and promenade, was floor man which he divided the ballgroom was in charge of an assistant. Chairman Hay had his station near the orchestra—and he communicated with his aids by means of electric signals. When a tion an electric annunciator made known tha fact to Mr. Hay, and when the last set in the last section had been formed, he gave the order for the music to begin. The programme for

the concert, promenade and dancing, was as follows: . Grand inaugural march, "The Great Republic".....Fanciul (Band and orchestra, written for the occasio and and orchestra, written for the and dedicated to Mr. Cleveland.)

Symphonic poem, "Les Preludes".... Liszt Grand selection, "The Merchant of Pinsut DANCING AND PROMENADE.

Fantasie comique, "Trip to Mars". Fanciuli Polka, "May Relis". Santein
Promenade, "Caarine". G
Lanciers, "Isle of Champagne". F
Waltz, "Polar Star". Waldte
Schottische, "Country Band". S
Promenade, "Divertisement Espagnol,"

The ball had been in progress for some time before the presidential party arrived. Many persons of distinction from all parts of the

persons of distinction from all parts of the country, senators, representatives, prominent politicians, governors of states, officers of the army and navy, diplomats from many lands militia bifficers—all these with thousands of ladies, formed the throng that passed through the four great doorways of the building and made merry in the ball-room. It is estimated that 12,000 people attended the affair, but only a small portion of those took part in the dancing. The throng was too great to admit of freedom in the waltz and schottische and polka, and the pressure about the square sets was so intense that the revelers were given but little space for their terpsichorean evolutions.

evolutions.

In the rooms prepared for the president and vice-president the same lavish manner of decoration and adornment that prevailed in the ball-room was repeated with even more profusion. Wherever the eye was cast were flowers, silk and plush. Roses predominated in the floral decorations—great American beauties, sweet-scented Magna Chartas and Ulric Bruners. In every nook and corner were plants and cut flowers that could not be surpassed in luxuriance and nicety of arrangement.

The president's rooms, three in number, were those used by the commissioner of pensions

TESLA'S TRIUMPHS.

An Evening with the Montenegrin Electrical Wizard.

Marvelous Demonstrations, which Revea the Fact that the Application of Electricity is As Yet in Its Infancy.

St. Louis, March 2.-Seldom has the Grand Music hall in the exposition building been so densely crowded as ast night, when Nikola Tesla gave a lecture and demonstration illustrative of his latest achievements in the way of electrical experiments. Five thousand tickets of admission had been issued, and as invitations had been limited to members of the leading clubs and other prominent citizens it goes without saying that the gathering was a very magnificent and representative



Mr. Tesla's apparatus is of an apparently simple character. A plain deal table, very strongly constructed and some twenty feet long, contained the induction coils, disks and general apparatus, while on a smaller table were arranged a large number of meuum bulbs, in appearance resembling the incandescent light bulbs in use for commercial and private purposes. On the left of the table was a very handsome circlet, brilliantly illumined and bearing the words: "St. Louis Electric

Ex., 1893," worked around its border. At about 8:30 o'clock between twenty and thirty of the leading electricians in the city in attendance on the electrical convention marched on the stage and occupied seats at a safe distance from the experiment table, and a moment or two later President Ayer introduced the hero of the evening, who was received with vociferous applause, many of the audience standing up to get a good look at the fragile-appearing young man to whom the electrical world is looking now for the greatest developments of the times. In briefest possible terms President Ayer introduced the lecturer, obeying the wishes expressed him by Nikola Tesla and introducing him as such, without the prefix of either mister or professor.

The lecture and demonstration themselves were of a nature which had to be seen to be appreciated. The young lecturer responded in a pleasing manner to the gratifying reception given him, and proceeded at once with his address. Unlike many scientific lecturers who derive satisfaction from using long words when addressing unscientific au- green in appearance. But the light diences, and leaving them in doubt as to what is meant, Nikola Tesla appeared to be almost nervously anxious to make himself understood by the ladies and gentlemen before him, and those who had read of his marvelous achievements experienced little difficulty in following his line of thought throughout the evening.

Before going into the question of in candescent and phosphorescent light, the young Montenegrin expert referred at some length to the connection between nature and electricity, and to the boundless force yet undeveloped, but in the near future to be brought under the control of man. He passed on to give a very pleasing summary of the ing in his hand a long glass tube, measvalue of the human eye, which he compared with the various other senses. Passing from sight to light the lecturer said that this brought him right to the subject he wished to bring before a St. Louis audience. He would abstain, as entire tube became phosphorescent. far as possible, from introducing purely scientific terms, and would, by the aid of the apparatus which was in view of looked like some magician producing the audience, produce a luster in a man- light, and a hum of admiration passed ner hitherto deemed impossible. Turning to Mr. Ayer, Mr. Tesla said:

"Lights out, please." The order was obeyed instantly, and for a moment there was a slight buzz to and fro much as the attendant at of excitement, as the spectators and

mena which only scientific men can appreciate the greatness of. Pardon | a pyrotechnical display than anything me if I do not do all I would wish, because it is so difficult to obtain the proper conditions in a large hall like this for an experiment of this delicate ing the light had to pass through the character."

There was a pause of a few seconds; Telsa stood, dark and smiling, behind "If the energy had been propeled di-

of the interesting things I am going to mysterious and somewhat noisy experiment. This portion of the lecture was of a strictly technical character, and most of the varying results were ob-

tained by changing the bulbs used and produced is a distinct light, good increasing the power of the current and the frequency of the alternations.

Then came demonstrations of the ease with which Tesla can produce light by aid of one wire. He explained that it had always been regarded as necessary to produce electric light to have two wires, connecting one with one pole do with only one wire, and producing an induction coil he proceeded to con nect it with a single wire, on which he attached a bulb, from which the air had been extracted in the ordinary manner, and from which came a light at first faint and feeble, out, under altered conditions, powerful, brilliant and finally dazzling. In some respects even greater results were produced with the one wire than with the two, and the various reasons for this were listened to by the experts present with apparently great interest. When finally a light was produced from a single wire sufficient to light up the entire parquette quite brilliantly, although the globe used was of the ordinary incandescent size, the delegates to the convention rose almost to a man and acknowled the success of the experiment in a graceful and becoming

Passing from the incandescent to the phosphorescent, Mr. Tesla proceeded to produce light without wires at allthat is to say, he produced a distant glow between two highly-charged disks without using a filament of any kind or any of the apparatus hitherto deemed indispensable for the purpose. An incandescent light, hung upon a single wire, but not connected with it, was gathered in large numbers and began made to produce an almost blinding pelting the gendarmes with stones and red light, which by increasing the frequency of the alternations in the current, became finally white and power- to the Zsobosselow town hall.

Mr. Tesla went on to pass electric currents through his body in a manner almost weird and certainly awful to the mind of those who have learned to regard electricity as a source of danger as well as profit to the human race. Taking a glass bulb in one hand and grasping a wire in the other the lecturer signaled "lights out," and a second later the audience was both delighted and horrified to see the light emerge from the lecturer's hand.



A Weird Experiment. The phosphorescent light thus pro the incandescent and is somewhat that apparently came out of the lec- cellar. turer's body had sufficient illuminating power to make his hand and arm clearly visible, and when he raised the light above his head and shook it several times the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds As the lights were turned up the shouts of "bravo" came from parquet and balcony and from the experts close to the experimenter. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and several of the gentlemen were equally excited, and it was fully a minute be-

fore the lecturer could proceed. Successful and wonderful as was this experiment it sank into insignificance compared with what followed. Takuring three or four feet, the lecturer again connected himself with the powerful alternating current with his right hand, and the moment the lights were turned out the Standing on the stage with this illumined tube in his hand, the lecturer through the spectators, Next he put the tube high in the air and whirled it around his head several times. Thengrasping it in the center, he twirled it Donnybrook fair shakes his shillalan. listeners found themselves in absolute This experiment was repeated again and again with increased power in "If I have not made a mistake," went the current until at last the vion Mr. Tesla, "I will now show you a brations were simply astounding and presented more the appearance of else. The grandeur of the affair was increased by the knowledge that every particle of current creating or developbody of the lecturer himself.

Still more remarkable was the appearance of a globe attached to a wire his rude workbench and with his ten or twelve inches long. Again conwizard touch made the darkness lumin- neeting himself with the current Mr. ous with the trembling, zigzag flashes Tesla seized one end of this wire and of gold and blue and purple light. In deliberately played ball with the phosthe experiment showing the effects phorescent light, producing pyrations of electrostratic force a small ap- and other dazzling and astonishing paratus especially devised for the effects. Then he took a oblong tube purpose was attached to the electric or wire very much resembling in current, and Tesla seed the wires with a pair of iron pliers, and at once and this again he played with in a there emanated from his finger tips a pleasant, simple and unoffected manflimy haze of red and blue fire, and ner. Throughout all these experisparks leaped from point to point, ments the lecturer kept up a running strong enough it might be to knock comment, and seemed to be entirely him down, but not to kill," as he unconcerned by the risks he appeared explained, or it would interrupt his to be running. He admitted that when experiments. Then trembling lines of he first passed the current through his foggy light were sent streaming from body he was somewhat alarmed, and he the apparatus to a brass sphere. also mentioned the astonishment and Then two copper plates or disks were amazement of an eminent English scientset in action six inches apart and ist to whom he made a demonstration bethe light sent in distinct and vivid lines fore submitting the results to the pubfrom one to the other as though at- lic. Speaking of his triumphs he said: tached together by molten wires. The effect was startling in the darkness, and aided by the ghoulish glee of the gone to. This was one of my recomrumbling dyname made a scene of appenses, and I hope to have many more, palling splendor.

You may say, perhaps, that there is no practical result in all this, but I am exrectly it would have killed, and if I perimenting now in that direction, and were to try the experiment of direct have achieved more success than I can The next experiment was causing more money is needed for Homestead

try and show you." The audience appreciated the situation fully and laughed heartily at the remark; and the laughter was renewed with double force when some eight or ten of the gentlemen on the stage crept quietly a light strong enough for practical use back to their seats, out of which they without the aid of wires or exposed aphad evidently been scared during the paratus at all. It is not exactly

enough to enable a man to read by, although perhaps not quite comfortably.

Mr. Tesia explained that the experiments in this direction were entirely crude and in their infancy, and al-though there was nothing in the lecture at all bordering upon boasting, there was a great deal of hope expresse and the other with the other pole. He as to what might be achieved in the had found that it was quite possible to future. Indeed, Mr. Tesla promised that in the early future he would pro duce light of this character on a commercial basis, and no one who witnessed the demonstrations and experiments last evening will be anxious to cross swords with the young inventor, or to dispute the possibility of his achieving any results he may desire or

> determine upon. At the close of the lecture the young electrician was overwhelmed with congratulations to accept the hospitalities of prominent citizens and clubs, all of which he modestly declined, preferring the quiet and rest to be found at his

THE GENDARMES RETREATED Before the Fury of an Hungarian Mob at

Zsobosselow.

VIENNA, March 3.-A riot attended by severe fighting and bloodshed occurred Wednesday in the town of Zsobosselow, Hungary. The cause of the outbreak was the imposition of new market tolls which the populace of Zsobosselow and of the Haiduck district resented. As the authorities feared trouble an extra force of gendarmes was stationed at the market place in Zsobosselow. The people mud. The latter were unable to resist the mob and retreated There the gendarmes were quickly surrounded, the populace endeavoring to enter the hall in pursuit. The latter barricaded the building and fired upon the furious multitude. The latter only grew more enraged, and would probaby have captured the town hall and killed the gendarmes but for the timely arrival of reinforcements, which were

summoned to the scene. After a long conflict the rioters were dispersed, three of their number having been killed and many wounded. In addition to the rioters killed during the fight a woman was killed by the fire of the gendarmes during the conflict at the market place, an incident which added greatly to the fury and obstinacy of the mob.

COLLAPSED.

The Floors of an Indianapolis Building Give Way With Fatal Results. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 3. - At 1:30 o'clock yesterday the front floors of the old brick building, No. 25, on the south side of Washington street, collapsed. The top floor struck the second and smashed it down, takog it with it to the cellar.

Henry Benning, of 26 Water street, and Wm. Brockmeyer, of Alabama street, were on the first floor at work. Another man had just stepped into the room, but he heard the cracking of the timbers and ran out in time to escape being hurt. Benning was struck over the eye by a timber. The blow was a duced lacks the dazzling whiteness of glancing one and his injury was only a severe cut. Brockmeyer, however, went down with the debris into the

The fire department was called out and the work of rescue began amid a vast amount of excitement. Brockneyer was dug out with apparently nomore serious injury than a broken leg, and it was soon discovered that there

were no more victims. It proved later that Brockmeyer was hurt internally. He died yesterday evening. The building is owned by the Charles F. Mayer estate and the contractor began work tearing it down yesterday morning to make room for a five-story modern building for office purposes.

BUSINESS FOR LEVI.

Important Action of the New York Cham ber of Commerce.

New York, March 3.-At the regular monthly meeting of the chamber of commerce yesterday John A. Stevens, a member of the World's fair entertainment committee, asked permission to add Levi P. Morton to the committee, and also to add such other members of the chamber of commerce as might be required in the fulfillment of the committee's duties.

Mr. Louis Windmuller offered the fol-

lowing: WHEREAS. The German parliament has unde onsideration, and is about to pass, an act to compel all American merchandise to be stamped "United States of America," in the way in which German merchandise must be stamped in America, in compliance with the provisions of the McKinley act; and, Whereas, Confiscation of all American mer-

handise, not so stamped, is threatened Resolved. That we ask our committee or foreign commerce to represent these facts to our government and urge the repeal of that pant of the McKinley act which prompted the German parliament to make the restrictions.

The resolution was adopted. NO PLEURO-PNEUMONIAL

ts a Committee of the Dominit House of Commons. OTTAWA, Ont., March S .- In view of

the threat of the British government tocontinue the scheduling of Canadian cattle landing in Egypt, the govern ment ordered a thorough investigation into the existence of pleuro-pneumonis in Canada. The result has been reported to the committee of the house of commons which reported to the house that the most searching inquiry fails to disclose any case existing in the dominion at present or having existed in the past except the one where a few years ago two or three cattle were imported to Quebec affected with the disease and which were at once slaughtered.

No More Money Needrik HOMESTEAD, Pa., March 3.-At meeting of the relief committee yesterday the treasurer's report showed the total amount of money received to be \$5,350.68 and the amount expended \$4,432.94, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$817.74. The secretary reported that there are less than half a dozen families now in need of relief. A resolution was passed that the public at large

Precident Harrison Accepts.

Washington, March 3.—President
Harrison last evening sccepted a professorship in the Leland Stanford university of California. He will deliver a series of lectures on constitutional law,



Cancer on the Face

Entirely Removed by Three **Bottles of Hood's**

"I wish to make this statement for the benefit of people that may be suffering with that dreaded disease, cancer. For five years I have had one coming on my face. I tried having it burned out and several other remedies, but all of no avail until I was induced to try Hood's Sarsapa-

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

rilla. While taking the first bottle I could see a marked change and the third bottle almost or entirely removed the cancer. I can't say too much for Hood's Sarsaparilla. For years I had to be careful about my diet but now I can eat anything and digest it all right, sleep well at night and in fact feel like a new man." ELMORE Y. SHELT, Akron, Ind.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do ot purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.



Pet Ideas

You have pet ideas; so have everybody; there is something you want; something you need; something which will give you pleasure in having; you cannot spare the money; earn it; you can afford to buy anything if you earn the money to buy it with. THE LADIES' HOME JOUR-NAL everybody wants; a lady-like suggestion is sufficient to make people take it; why not do this suggesting for us? Write us, and we will tell you how to make money for both of us.

> THE CURTIS PUBLISHING CO PHILADELPHIA

of Scott's Emulsion is contained in letters from

cal profession speaking of its gratify. ing results in their practice.

the medi-

of cod-liver oil with Hypo-

phosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk—easier to digest than milk. Prepared by Scott & Bowns, M. E. All draggiets

"August Flower"

My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia, for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received immediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely cured— now weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va. @



I had a malignant breaking on below the knee, sind was oursel son with two and a half bottles of Other blood medicipes had falled to do me any good. Wild C. I

I was treated from a said to be read on the party of the